UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/838,554	04/20/2001	Toshiya Yamada	P107359-00001	8758

23353	7590	07/10/2006		

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EXAMINER
SERROU, ABDELALI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2626	

DATE MAILED: 07/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 April 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *10,12 and 14-16* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *10,12 and 14-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. <u>2000-130863</u>.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   In response to the office action from 12/15/2005, the applicant has submitted an

amendment filed on 4/17/2006, canceling claims 8-9, 11, and 13, amending claims 10, 12, and

14-15, and adding claim 16.

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last office

action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 10 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new grounds of rejection.

3.   Applicant argues (Remarks, pages 8-9) that Xun does not teach a blow off frame.

Examiner notes that Xun is used to determine the position of the mouse on the screen. The blow

off frame is taught by Sameth (col. 4, line 45).

Applicant argues (Remarks, pages 10-11) that Sameth and Xun do not teach display

processing means for overlaying the first language data with the second language data.

Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that Sameth is used for display means including the

blowoff frame, and Xun does teach display processing means for overlaying the first language

data with the second language data (Fig. 11, element 1102, wherein the translation data overlays

the first language data).

The amended office action is given below.

4.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found

in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   Claims 10, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Sameth et al. (U S 5,882,202 issued on March 16, 1999) in view of Xun (U.S 2001/0056352

published on Dec. 27, 2001), and further in view of Google's Word Translator (published on

Nov. 29, 1999).

6.   As per claim 10, Sameth et al. teach:

storage means (memory, col. 3, line 64) adapted to store data base data, including image

data (picture, col. 6, line 28), first language data (foreign language, col. 3, line 52), and second

language data (familiar language, col. 3, line 60);

an image display processing means adapted to read the data base data from the storage

means and to convert the data base data into display data for display on display means as a

screen, which includes a blowoff frame (dialogue balloons, col. 4, line 45) with the first language

data displayed therein (col. 7, lines 7-12); and

displaying the second language data at an optional region of the screen (Fig. 4A, elements

120, 122, 124, and 126).

Sameth et al. do not specifically teach an another-language display processing

means to determine a position of a mouse pointer on the screen, and when the mouse pointer is

positioned, another-language display processing means reads the corresponding second language

data from the storage means and displays the second language data on the display means; and

display processing means for overlaying the first language data with the second language data.

Xun in the same field of endeavor teaches:

an another-language display processing means to determine the position of a mouse

pointer on the screen ([0111], lines 17-20); and

another-language display processing means reads the corresponding second language

data from the storage means and displays the second language data on the display means (col. 7,

lines 9-13 and Fig. 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention was made to incorporate Xun's feature of detecting the mouse pointer position

and displaying the translation of the pointed text (by the mouse pointer) to the system of Sameth

et al., because Xun teach that this would not slow down the user's reading by diverting his

attention far from the pointed text ([0108]).

Sameth et al. in view of Xun do not specifically teach but suggest positioning a mouse

pointer at a blowoff frame. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention was made to have the mouse pointer positioning of Xun (col.

7, lines 9-13 and Fig. 9) and apply it on top of the blowoff frame of Sameth et al. (dialogue

balloons, col. 4, line 45) to display the translation of the text within the blowoff frame.

Sameth et al. and Xun do not specifically teach when the mouse pointer is not positioned

at the blowoff frame the another-language display processing means prevents display of the

second language data and displays the first language data at the blowoff frame.

Google's toolbar translation option discloses a Word Translator feature that does not

provide the translation of a text until the mouse pointer positioned at that text, and when the

mouse is not positioned at the text, the system stops displaying the translation data, and displays

only the first language data (see: Google's home page, Options, Word Translators).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention was made to have added the Google's toolbar translation option and apply it on

the blow off frame of the combined system of Sameth and Xun, because this would avoid display

of translation when not needed.

7.   As per claim 14, is rejected for the same reasons as of claim 10, because they test the

functionality of claim 10 taught by Sameth et al. and Xun's system.

8.   As per claim 15, Sameth et al. in view of Xun, do not specifically teach an information

selling system comprising a server device and a terminal device connected to he server through

communication system, the server device being the display language conversion system

according to claim 10.

However, the examiner takes Official Notice that an information selling system

comprising a language conversion system is well known in the art of information selling over the

internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to have a language conversion system within the information selling

system, because this would provide a user-friendly system by letting users speaking different

languages to access their target information with their own language.

9.   As per claim 16, Sameth et al. and Xun teach all the limitations of claim 10, in which

claim 16 depend on.

Sameth et al. and Xun do not specifically teach another-language display processing means that stops display of a second language data when a mouse pointer is not positioned at the blowoff frame.

Google's toolbar translation option (published on Nov. 29, 1999) discloses an another-language display processing means that stops display of a second language data when a mouse pointer is not positioned at the blowoff frame (see: Google's home page, Options, Word Translator).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have added the Google's toolbar translation option to the combined system of Sameth et al. and Xun, because this would prevent distracting the user by avoiding the display of translation when not needed.

Allowable Subject Matter

10.   Claim 12 is allowed over the prior art of record. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Independent claim 12 is allowable since the claim recites, when a mouse pointer is positioned at a blowoff frame, language display processing means display a second language data until the mouse pointer is positioned at another blowoff frame.

The closest art is by Sameth et al. (U S 5,882,202 issued on March 16, 1999), Xun (U.S 2001/0056352 published on Dec. 27, 2001), and Google's Word Translator (published on Nov. 29, 1999).

Sameth et al. teach an image display processing means adapted to read the data base data from the storage means and to convert the data base data into display data for display on display means as a screen, which includes a blowoff frame (dialogue balloons, col. 4, line 45) with the first language data displayed therein (col. 7, lines 7-12); and display processing means for overlaying the first language data with the second language data (Fig. 11, element 1102).

Xun teaches an another-language display processing means to determine the position of a mouse pointer on the screen ([0111], lines 17-20); another-language display processing means reads the corresponding second language data from the storage means and displays the second language data on the display means (col. 7, lines 9-13 and Fig. 9); and display processing means for overlaying the first language data with the second language data (Fig. 11, element 1102).

Google's toolbar translation option discloses a Word Translator feature that displays the second language data until the mouse pointer is positioned away from the blowoff frame (see: Google's home page, options, Word Translators).

Sameth et al., Xun, and Google's toolbar, do not teach, when a mouse pointer is positioned at a blowoff frame, language display processing means display a second language data until the mouse pointer is positioned at another blowoff frame.
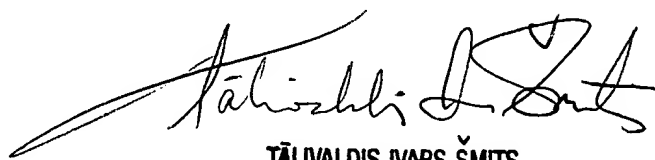
Conclusion

11.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abdelali Serrou whose telephone number is 571-272-7638. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on 571-272-7628. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A. Serrou
06/29/2006

TĀLIVALDIS IVARS ŠMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER